

REPUBLICAN
(Continued from page 3)

For Constable, Iron Township:

DEMOCRATIC
(Continued from page 3)For Constable, Iron Township:
JOHN FITZPATRICK**SOCIALIST**
(Continued from page 3)

For Constable, Iron Township:

SOCIALIST-LABOR
(Continued from page 3)

For Constable, Iron Township:

Instructions to Voters

On receipt of your ballot you are to forthwith retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare your ballot for voting in the following manner:

To vote a "straight" party ticket, place a cross (X) mark in the circle immediately below the party name.

To vote for one or more candidates on more than one party ticket, by voting what is commonly called a "split ticket", place a cross (X) mark in the circle immediately below one party name and mark cross (X) marks in the squares at the left of the names of candidates on other tickets for whom you intend to vote.

To vote for one or more candidates whose name or names do not appear on the printed ballot, do so by drawing a line through the printed name of candidate for such office, write below such canceled name the name of the person for whom you desire to vote, and place a cross mark in the square at the left of such name. The squares so marked shall take precedence over the cross marked in the circle.

Where there are two or more candidates

for like office in a group, a cross (X) mark in the square to the left of a candidate's name, automatically votes against the candidate whose name appears within the same horizontal lines in the column under the circle in which appears the cross (X) mark, unless you indicate another candidate to be voted against by drawing a line through such candidate's name.

All candidates of the party whose circle is marked, are counted as voted for excepting where squares are crossed preceding the names of the candidates in other columns; if two or more candidates for the same office are thus designated, neither are counted.

If the cross (X) is not placed in the circle immediately below the party name at the head of the column, but does appear in the squares opposite the various candidates' names, then only these names are counted, and none other.

A cross (X) mark is any line crossing any other line at any angle within the voting space, and no ballot is void because a cross (X) mark therein is irregular in form.

Do not deface or tear a ballot in any manner, nor erase any printed name (except as

provided above in this section), figure, word or letter therefrom.

Do not erase any mark you may make, and do not inclose in the folded ballot any other paper or any article. If you deface or tear a ballot, or wrongly mark the name or make an erasure therein, you may obtain one additional ballot on returning to the ballot clerk the one so defaced or wrongly marked.

A ballot placed in the ballot box without any mark shall not be counted.

Ballots shall be counted only for the person for whom the marks thereon are applicable.

If you place a mark against two or more names for the same office, and only one candidate is to be chosen for the office, the ballots shall not be counted for either such candidate.

Before leaving the booth, fold your ballot in such a manner as to conceal your marks thereon.

Mark your ballot without undue delay. Hand the ballot to the judge of election selected to take ballots, who will number the ballot and deposit it in the ballot box.

Leave the premises as soon as possible.

State of Missouri, County of St. Francois, ss.

I, Marvin W. Crowder, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing lists contain the names of all candidates for the respective offices named to be voted for in said County at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1922, together with the names of the political parties by which said candidates have been nominated as the same have been certified to me by the Secretary of State and the various political parties of this County and Townships therein, all of which are now on file in my office. Said lists are arranged in the order and form in which they will be printed upon the ballot.

Witness my hand and official seal. Done at my office in Farmington, Missouri, this 21st day of October, 1922.

(Seal)

MARVIN W. CROWDER,

Clerk County Court, St. Francois County, Missouri.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(Written by J. S. Hubbard, Executive Secretary of the Missouri Press Association.)

Jefferson City, October 27.—Consideration of the report of the Committee on Corporations was completed by the Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, and will be up before the convention before going to the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement.

The provision in the committee report giving banks the power to act as executors, administrators, curators and trustees under such regulations as might be provided by law, was voted down in the committee of the whole. A majority of the members believe that banks should not be given this authority and some were in favor of denying the power to national banks. However, the arguments against the and to trust companies doing a banking business. The committee's idea was to give the people in the country the same facilities as were enjoyed by the people in the cities where they had access to the trust companies. However the arguments against these proposition appeared to outweigh the committee's claims and the section was defeated 34 to 14.

The section providing for double liability of stockholders in state banks and trust companies was disapproved in the committee of the whole. It promises to come up again in the convention, though the sentiment of the members seemed to be strongly against the provision.

After extended discussion of the section defining corporations and which it seeks to subject "business trusts" to the same regulations as corporations, the committee report, with but slight changes from its original form, was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 29 to 14.

The minority report relating to corporations and to railways after thorough discussion was voted down.

A proposed new section dealing with price fixing, etc., and providing penalties, was voted down in the committee of the whole. An amendment exempting producers of farm products and another exempting organizations of wage earners met with a like fate. While some expressed the belief that certain things in the proposals had merit they did not think this was their place to bring them in.

A proposition to make the public utilities one of the executive departments of state was voted down by the convention this week, though not because all the members voting against

it were unfriendly to the public service commission. Several members spoke in favor of that body, describing it as one of the best agencies established by statute, but they were not in favor of making it a constitutional body. Another reason was that the committee report on executive and ministerial departments had seen fit to name only four departments, leaving eight others to be named by the general assembly, and also because the convention had voted against a proposition that named all the twelve departments.

With minor changes the report of the Committee on Executive and Ministerial Departments has gone through the convention from the committee of the whole and will be considered by the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement, before coming again before the convention. The principal features as has been reported before are the provisions for state executive budget system and a limiting of the departments of state to twelve.

A substitute for the committee report provided that the general assembly should create a budget system for the disbursement of state funds, under which the governor was to submit an estimate of revenues for the next biennial period, together with itemized, detailed recommendations as to the financial requirements of the various state institutions and departments of government. Objection was made to leaving everything to the general assembly, and after full consideration the convention declined to substitute it for the committee report.

The lawyers of the convention have been dubbed the "57 varieties." It was suggested that if the lawyers would only vote together the labors of the convention might soon be concluded, but they sometimes had as many different opinions as there were lawyers. However, it was considered a good thing that they did not agree without thoroughly discussing all questions that were presented. With all their differences it is evident that they are a unit in wishing to build a constitution that will be a credit to the state.

After more than five months' consideration of Article X of the constitution of 1875 and sixty-nine proposals submitted to it, the Committee on Taxation has filed its report. It is the largest report made to the convention and carries some of the most important suggestions for revision of the constitution, though in the main the provisions of the old document have been followed quite closely.

One important provision is for a tax commission that will take over the work of the ex-officio equalization board in addition to its other duties. It is to have power to supervise the collection of all taxes collected by the state; to exercise such power of original assessment as may be provided by law; to supervise the assessment of all property subject to taxation, and have such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

The general assembly is given authority to classify, for purposes of taxation, notes, bonds, evidences of indebtedness and other similar property and money on deposit; and provide different rates and forms of taxation for each class of such property. The intention of this provision is to bring intangible securities out of hiding and get them to pay taxes which they are now evading, especially in the large cities. A minority report objects to this provision and urges the retention of the present section which assesses all property "according to its value."

A new section authorizes the general assembly to make provision for reforestation of denuded timber lands in the state by exempting from taxation for a certain period, lands that have been planted with trees; providing for the state to carry the local taxes on them, and for the state to be reimbursed for the taxes when the timber is marketed.

The committee report proposes to reduce the maximum general state levy for taxes to ten cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the limitation in the old code being fifteen cents.

Counties, cities and towns and school districts are to be allowed to levy a tax for public library purposes not exceeding twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, whenever authorized by a majority vote of the qualified electors, in the manner provided by law.

It is recommended that regular corporation taxes and fees be imposed on all "business trusts" or "common law trusts."

The exemption from taxation of municipal and state bonds is also recommended. An important recommendation of the committee is the authorization to cities of the state to establish revolving funds to finance street and other public improvements. This contemplates a bond issue of one per cent on the taxable property, which must be voted by two-thirds of the voters at a regular or special election. All such bonds are to be repaid in twenty years and the money obtained from them is to be used in the payment of public improvements, and the cities are to assess the property benefited in regular annual installments to replenish the fund created. Under present conditions public improvements often cost more because the contractor has to collect from the property and wait a long time for his money or accept a discount from the banks. The new provision is believed will result in lower bids for improvement work and the city and property owner will be alike benefited.

C. A. McClure of the Committee on Education went to St. Louis Friday to speak before a division of the Parent Teachers' Association at the Duval school. He will explain the provision for a state board of education which the St. Louis school board and others in that city have construed as being antagonistic to the city. The action of the committee, it has been pointed out, is not unfriendly in any way to St. Louis but it has on the contrary expressed the desire to be

helpful. However, the schools of St. Louis must necessarily be governed by the same general provisions as all other schools of the state.

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare, spoke in Columbia Wednesday, on the work of the convention, before the Fortnightly club and the state nurse's association convention.

The convention has voted to take a recess over election, starting Friday, November 3, and ending Thursday, November 9.

A resolution was introduced this week to take up the constitution of 1875 section by section for amendment or approval, and to vote on it finally. The proposition was voted down on the contention that it was not following the plan adopted for the revision of the constitution and that several articles had already been acted on in the order in which they came from the committees.

With the report of the Committee on Taxation filed with the convention this week all but one report is now before the body for consideration. The report of the Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Industry has been delayed because the chairman has been absent on account of sickness. Seven reports have been considered in whole or in part and four have been passed to the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement. The three remaining may be disposed of before the recess is taken for election. Then, with all the reports before it, the convention will be in shape to push its work through to an early conclusion.

Speaking on the subject of "home rule" for cities Daniel G. Taylor, chairman of the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, Wednesday night gave a ten-minute talk via radio from the state capitol. The government of the large cities, he pointed out, was one of the most difficult problems before the people today. He urged that it was a question in which the people of the country as well as those of the cities were alike interested because they were interdependent upon each other. The character and development of the one reacted upon the other, so that if the cities and the government of the cities were bad, it was bound to follow that the country would be affected in a serious manner. It was therefore most important that all the people aid in the bringing about improved government in the cities.

The refusal in the past to permit the people of the cities to have control over their own affairs, the speaker declared, was largely responsible for their utter indifference at the polls and to all matters of government. The surest way, in his judgment, to induce and continue and foster indifference in either individual or aggregations of individuals was to relieve them of the power of attending to their own affairs. The citizens of the cities ought to be aroused to a sense of duty to governmental matters or they would become a menace to the state and nation. The best informed students of municipal government believed the speaker said, that if the seat of power and control over purely local matters was transferred from the state to the city and city consciousness would be awakened and the citizens of the municipalities would take hold of their own affairs and correct the evils in their government just as soon as they felt the pinch of mismanagement and realized

that the remedy was in their own hands.

The home rule plan which the committee is recommending to the convention, it was pointed out, follows the modern trend and has the approval of those best informed on municipal government. Fourteen states have adopted the general idea of local self-government for cities and in no single instance has there been a return to the old system. On the contrary, both the cities and the states are more than satisfied and the tendency is for more home rule. It is to be borne in mind that there is no purpose to take any power away from the state, such as taxation, elections, public utilities and the general police power of the state.

Wm. Tyler Page, Clerk, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Clerk's Office

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1922. I hereby certify that the records and payrolls of employees of the House of Representatives, including clerks to members of the House, which are prepared under my direction, do not show that Mrs. Annie D. Rhodes is employed as a clerk to a member, or in any other capacity as an employee of the House of Representatives.

I also certify that the records and payrolls of this office do show that Marion B. Rhodes is employed as a clerk to Honorable Marion E. Rhodes, a representative from Missouri, at a basic annual salary of \$1,200.

Signed: Wm. Tyler Page, Clerk, House of Representatives. The Marion B. Rhodes, mentioned in the certified statement, is my son and is a clerk in my office at a basic salary of \$1,200 per year. He is 24 years of age and a graduate of the Missouri University, and would probably be drawing a higher salary if he was working for someone else. Mrs. Rhodes does help me in my office, but receives no pay for what she does. The amount of work to be done in the office of a member of Congress is so great that no one person can do it all. At times I am compelled to have extra help in addition to my secretary and assistant. I have always tried to render the people of the District efficient service. I am the son of a farmer, and Mrs. Rhodes is a daughter of a blacksmith. We were both raised to work and are not ashamed of it.

In the issue of the Piedmont Journal-Banner of October 19, 1922, it is charged that I voted for the ship subsidy bill, and received \$200 of the Lowden campaign fund. There has been no ship subsidy bill passed by Congress, and I have voted for no such bill. As to the Lowden campaign fund, I was not in Missouri between the time Mr. Lowden announced his candidacy and the National Convention. I did not attend either the District or State Convention, and I never heard of the Lowden campaign fund until the National Convention met at Chicago. I did not receive a cent of the Lowden campaign fund, and I made an affidavit to this effect, which is found at page 933 of the hearings before the Elections Committee of the United States Senate July 7, 1920.

I have tried to do my duty, and am running for re-election upon my record.

Yours very truly,
(Advt.) Signed: M. E. Rhodes.

VALE MINES

Eugene Hansbrough, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. F. H. Mil-

len, has returned to his work at Beaumont, Texas.

Mrs. Inez Rowe visited at the home of S. A. Sykes Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rhodes and children visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Heaton, Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Adolphus Thurman was a Festus visitor Sunday.

Chas. Bellville, of Oakvale, visited at the home of H. C. Rhodes Sunday. Miss Thelma Horn visited at the home of Henry Turley Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Irene Turley visited her aunt, Mrs. Frank Harverstick, Sunday.

Misses Dora and Ethel White, of Festus, visited their parents here Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Blanche Heaton visited her sister, Mrs. H. C. Rhodes, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Frey, of St. Louis, visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. Head, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Santler, who have been visiting Jake Buscher, have returned to their home in Arizona.

Mrs. Pearl Keay, of Elvins, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Thurman, Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Forshee, of St. Louis, visited her mother, Mrs. Albert Woolen, Saturday and Sunday.

John Usher, of St. Louis, visited at the home of Thos. Head Sunday.

Homer Appleberry, of Columbia, visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Appleberry, Saturday and Sunday.

Carl Richardson, of Bonne Terre, visited at the home of Dr. Shannon Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Millen were Bismarck visitors Sunday.

Miss Edna Crutcher and Sterling Cole visited at the home of Jas. Appleberry Sunday.

Miss Olga Heaton and Otto and Virgil Cash visited at the home of H. E. Thurman Sunday.

A number from here attended the masquerade party at Prospect Saturday night.

Mrs. Henry Turley is on the sick list.

Jake Buscher visited at the home of Perry Whitesell Friday.

Kenneth Turley visited his uncle, Geo. Turley, Sunday.

Mrs. Inez Rowe is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gus Bequette, at Bonne Terre.

Clarence Sykes made a business trip to St. Louis Monday.

Miss Hattie Appleberry, of Bonne Terre, visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Appleberry, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Stella Murphy, of Big River, visited at the home of John Forshee Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Thos. Head and daughter, Leona, visited at the home of H. E. Thurman Monday.

Elmer Moon visited at the home of Ed Richardson Sunday.

Miss Thelma Horn, who has been visiting her uncle, Thos. Allen, at Desloge, has returned to her home.

Homer Tennial of Festus, visited his uncle, Gus Frazier, Sunday.

Carl Horn visited his sister, Mrs. Frank Harverstick, Sunday.

Otto Cash left for St. Louis Sunday to seek employment.

FRUIT TREES

I now have ready for delivery a fine lot of nursery stock.

I sell direct to you, thereby saving you an agent's profit. Call and see my stock and compare my prices with other nurseries before buying your supply.

WALLACE NURSERIES,

42-2t Farmington, Mo.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this method of thanking our many friends for their great kindness during the sickness and burial of our husband and father, Robert McGeorge.

Wife and Son.

Bran Cookie Recipe From Chef of Note



Hubert Van der Broeck

Hubert Van der Broeck, supervising pastry chef of the Hotel Statler, at Buffalo, has discovered a way to make bran cookies, and he is rather proud of his achievement.

The ingredients are one-half cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, one heaping teaspoon ground cinnamon, one-half cup Sultana raisins, one-half cup chopped walnut meats, two cups flour, one level teaspoon baking soda, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, two and one-half cups of bran, one egg and one-half cup water.

Beat sugar and butter to a cream; add egg and beat well; add water, mixed with baking soda and flour, sifted with baking powder; then add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven. Sufficient for thirty cookies.

SWEET-HEART FLOUR

TAKES THE PRIZE AT THE FARMINGTON STOCK SHOW

The bread that won 1st and 2nd prizes was made of Sweet-Heart Flour.

First prize was won by Mrs. W. J. Martin; second prize was won by Mrs. T. J. Lotz.

Guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.

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JEFF McDOWELL'S
FLOUR AND FEED STORE